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FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918

The Suffrage Demonstration, Sept. 16, 1918, in Front of the White House

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OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

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Notes of the Week

Wait a Minute, Mrs. McAdoo

MRS. William G. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, gives another reason to the Senate for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment next week. She says it will release hundreds of thousands of workers for the next liberty loan drive.

"I am rejoiced to know that the suffrage amendment is likely to pass the Senate on September 26," said Mrs. McAdoo. "The liberty loan drive starts September 28, and I shall be glad to have the many splendid workers in the suffrage ranks released from suffrage work and entirely free to help in the liberty loan. But perhaps most of all I shall be happy to have this recognition of women, women's work and women's worth to the government come before the drive begins."

Mrs. McAdoo has evidently forgotten that, because of the cumbersome Government machinery the women of this nation must still spend many months ratifying the suffrage amendment in thirty-six states of the Union.

Miss Thorne to Direct National Labor Department

ANOTHER woman executive has been appointed by Secretary of Labor Wilson in the war labor administration. This is Miss Florence C. Thorne, of Washington, D. C., and formerly of Hannibal, Missouri, who for the past six years has been on the personal staff of President Gompers as assistant editor of *The American Federationist*, the official organ of the American Federation of Labor. Miss Thorne will be assistant director of the Working Conditions Service in the Department of Labor, the function of which is to examine into the working conditions in the war industries, determine the standards which should be maintained, and adopt rules and means for enforcing such standards.

It is gradually being brought home to the Federal government that there is need for the expression of women's point of view in the national labor policies, as well as for the work of their hands.

With the passage of the suffrage amendment their awakening as to the place of women in this Republic is likely to be quickened.

Our Foreign Voters

PATRIOTIC organizations who previously took very little interest in the fact that in this country foreigners vote while one-half of the American citizenship is denied representation, is discovering strange inconsistencies in some of our states.

In Nebraska where foreigners may vote after taking out first papers, thousands become voters as a matter of self-protection, without ever becoming citizens. One such voter frankly admitted that he had no intention of remaining in the United States.

The great war which has uncovered these glaring inequalities is forcing even upon the United States the fact that democracy at home is as important as that abroad.

A British Committee on the Nationality of Married Women

A DEPUTATION from representative women's associations have just waited upon Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, to insist that British women be allowed the right to retain their own nationality after marriage.

The reception of these women was far different from that accorded them in the days when they were unenfranchised. They were informed that the Imperial Conference had appointed a committee to give preliminary consideration to this and other matters affecting nationality. He himself, the Home Secretary declared, proposed a committee representing all parts of the Empire to deal with such questions, and that a woman willing and able to serve should be part of this Committee.

When the women of the United States are enfranchised they will not have to be turned overnight into foreigners, or have their bills to right this injustice dismissed without consideration by the Senate of the United States, as was the measure which Inez Milholland, an American citizen denationalized by marriage, in vain asked Senator O'Gorman to introduce.

Suffrage Landslide Predicted in Jamaica

SUFFRAGE demonstrations are being held at present with great enthusiasm on the part of both men and women on the Island of Jamaica. The movement for giving the Islanders qualified woman suffrage was spontaneously taken up by a member of the Legislature, and immediately taken up by other members and by the women of the island.

The idea of democracy at home is, indeed, spreading in all of the nations of the earth. The United States Senate alone is making a last gallant stand against liberty.

Presidential Suffrage Appealed in North Dakota

WHETHER the women of North Dakota shall have a right to vote for the President and a limited number of State officials was decided in their favor by the lower Court, but the matter has now been taken on appeal to the Supreme Court of North Dakota. The claim is that the act is unconsitutional. Before the State Courts have decided the matter the Senate of the United States may take the power of decision away from this State, still legally contesting the citizenship of its women.

Kansas Women in Politics

MORE women are running for state and county offices in Kansas this year than in any previous election. The State is certain to have a woman as superintendent of public instruction. While it is not the first time that women have made a contest for this position it will be the first time for one to hold it. Miss Lizzie Wooster is the Republican candidate, Mrs. Cora G. Lewis the Democratic candidate and Miss Ella Baldwin Stokes is the Socialist candidate.

Miss Wooster defeated W. D. Ross, the present incumbent, for the Republican nomination. She is a school teacher and author of numerous text-books used in the schools of several states. Mrs. Lewis is an editor and for some years was a member of the State Board of Administration. Miss Stokes is a school-teacher.

The Democrats nominated Mrs. Caroline Drennen for State Treasurer and the Socialists put two women on the state ticket in addition to Miss Stokes. Sarah C. Scovell is candidate for Secretary of State and Mrs. L. G. Michels is candidate for State Treasurer.

The Socialists have a woman candidate for United States senator, Dr. Eva Harding of Topeka, and two candidates for Congress, Gertrude Crumb Harman in the second district and Mrs. Clyde C. Jeffryes in the seventh.

For ten years a majority of the county superintendents of public instruction have been women. The indications are that between seventy and eighty per cent of the county superintendents in the State next year will be women.

In many other cases women ran for the county nominations on all the tickets against men and won out in numerous instances purely on the proposition that the men who wanted the offices ought to be in the war instead of running for offices which the women could fill just as well as the men.

British Woman Labor Organizes Politically

AT the recent conference of the National Federation of Women Workers at Manchester, the annual report contained the announcement that Miss Mary MacArthur, general secretary of the federation, had been adopted as prospective Parliamentary candidate for Stourbridge, and that the National Labor Party fully indorsed the candidature. Miss MacArthur herself announced that the Labor Party intended starting an agitation to establish the right of women to sit in Parliament, and that a bill with this object was being promoted to be moved immediately. Parliament reassembled. The retiring president stated that there were now 700,000 women Trade Unionists as against 350,000 before the war, and the grade of labor for women had improved.

The long struggle of British women for suffrage has indeed educated them for effective political action. Let the politicians of the U. S. Senate take notice.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

on the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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A Wonderful Listener

"THE President is a wonderful listener!"

This was the judgment of a group of suffragists of the South and West this week, when the President for the fifteenth time during his two terms as President of the United States heard the demand of the women of this nation for their enfranchisement.

To the Democratic women of the South and West urging suffrage action as a measure of Party Expediency, the President said: "I am, as I think you know, heartily in sympathy with you. I have endeavored to assist you in every way in my power and I shall continue to do so. I shall do all that I can to urge the passage of the amendment by an early vote."

During the past five years the President has been nothing more than a good listener. He has listened splendidly and he has finally even voiced astute approval as a substitute for action.

But the time has come when listening, "hoping" or even promising will not save the President of the United States from responsibility in the eyes of the country for the continued inaction of the Senate on the federal suffrage amendment.

This was proven by the attitude of a great crowd of men and women at a suffrage demonstration this week in front of the White House, when the latest words of the President on the acute suffrage situation were burned as a symbol of the indignation of women, while the audience applauded and threw large and small bills at the feet of the speakers that the long fight for suffrage might go on.

This crowd of men and women showed their approval, not because of the courage of the women who had gone to prison for months for carrying banners or spaking for suffrage—but bcause it has been borne in upon the consciousness of this nation that there is something wrong with the kind of democracy that sends millions of American men and boys abroad to die for liberty while their mothers and sisters and wives at home are sent to prison for asking for liberty. The applause of that crowd of women and men in uniform and men out of uniform was a very genuine repudiation of the attitude of the President of the United States in regard to democracy at home.

They knew that the President has not done everything in his power to further suffrage. They knew that but for the long record of Democratic opposition and obstruction the suffrage amendment would be released from the Senate.

The day after the burning of the President's latest promise, Chairman Jones of the Senate Suffrage Committee, a Democratic spokesman, set the date for the consideration of suffrage in the Senate, though only the day before he had refused to call his Committee together for the discussion of suffrage, announcing that it would not come before the Senate this session.

If the President is a "splendid listener" he must have detected the menace in the applause of men and women, at last permitted to hear the story of the Administration blockade of suffrage.

If he has listened to any purpose there will be no repetition of that shameful filibuster against suffrage by Administration leaders.

If the President is indeed a splendid listener he has at last heard the protest of the nation, and next Thursday, September 26, will mark the day of the enfranchisement of the women of this nation.

Senate Suffrage Committee Sets Date for Vote

IMMEDIATELY following the burning of the President's latest words on suffrage at the demonstration of the National Woman's Party on September 16, Chairman Jones, of the Woman's Suffrage Committee in the Senate, called his committee in conference and on the following day announced that the Susan B. Anthony amendment will come up for discussion on the floor of the Senate on Thursday, September 26.

THIS abrupt action on the part of Senator Jones came as a complete surprise to politicians. Only the day before Senator Overman, Chairman of the Rules Committee, an Administration leader, had definitely stated that suffrage would not be on the calendar this session and that the Senate would recess in a few days that interested Senators might participate in the fall election campaigns.

Senator Jones, the Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee in the Senate, refused to call his committee together to consider action on suffrage before the elections. In view of the fact that this Committee is controlled by Democrats, this action on the part of Chairman Jones was in effect more drastic than the statement of the Chairman of the Rules Committee.

Then came the demonstration of the National Woman's Party preceded by a couple of hours by a deputation to the President of women from Southern and Western States, arranged by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. This deputation was led by Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, of Texas, a newly enfranchised citizen.

Mrs. John L. Givens, of Kansas, said to the President: "The Democratic women of Kansas do not understand why the party they are supporting does not in turn support women."

In response to this direct Administration criticism the President replied with the message that was the same afternoon burned in front of the White Housea t the monument of Lafayette by women representing sixteen suffrage States, that the rebellion of the unenfranchised half of the nation might be typified.

THIS was the President's reply: "I am, as I think you know, heartily in sympathy with you. I have endeavored to assist you in every way in my power, and I shall continue to do so. I will do all that I can to urge the passage of this amendment by an early vote."

The Administration suffrage reversal, following the burning of the President's words by twenty-four hours, created some surprise in Congress. Congressmen, however, seem to feel that the only way to dispose of suffrage is to bring it to a vote. Within two days following the demonstration at Lafayette monument Senator Shepard, of Texas, was appointed custodian of pairs for the Democrats. Senator Curtis, of Kansas, is in charge of the Republican pairs.

Senator Jones, of the Senate Suffrage Committee, is now as firm in his determination that suffrage shall be brought up for discussion next Thursday as he was a few days ago that his committee was powerless to act in this matter. He announced the suffrage vote on the floor of the Senate on Monday, September 23, that absentees might have notice to return for the vote.

AS soon as it was learned that the vote will be taken, members of the Woman's Party who were here for the demonstration went to see the Senators from their home states. Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, of Austin, Texas, Chairman of the Texas Branch National Woman's Party; Miss Elizabeth Kalb, of Houston, Texas, have visited the Texas Senators. Mrs. Jessica C. Henderson, of Wayland, Mass., Chairman of the Massachusetts Branch; Mrs. Katherine Nielson, of Boston; Mrs. Annie Fraher, of Boston; Miss Katherine Morey, of Brookline, member of the National Advisory Council; and Miss Ruth Small, of Newton, saw their senators. Mrs. Bertha C. Moller, of St. Paul, secretary of the Minnesota Branch, and Mrs. J. L. Sundeen, of Minneapolis, Vice-President of the Scandinavian Woman Suffrage Association, represented their state.

Mrs. Margaret Severance, of Chattanooga, Secretary of the Tennessee Branch; Miss Lucy Branham, State Organizer of Tennessee; Miss Berthe Arnold, of Colorado Springs, sent as the representatives from Colorado for the demonstration; Miss Sarah James, of Oshkosh, member of the State Board of the Wisconsin Branch; Miss Edith Ainge, of Jamestown, New York, sent here by Mrs. A. P. Blauvelt, Legislative Chairman of upper New York, to represent her, and Miss Clara Wold, of Portland, Oregon, have all seen their senators, urging upon them the necessity of passing the amendment at this time.

THE National Woman's Party has reserved a gallery in the Senate for Thursday. Many of those who were here for the demonstration on September 16 are staying over for the day of the vote. The officers of the National Woman's Party will be present and those who founded the Party and many others who have contributed to the success of the Party will come to Washington for this event.

Those Senators who have been most impatient with the suffrage amendment in the past are now pleased to discuss the question, for they too, realize that the Administration has one more opportunity to change the suffrage record of the Democratic Party and to avert the coming congressional campaign.

Democrats and Women's Enfranchisement

ASSURING the people of Kansas of their ardent support of woman's suffrage, the Democratic State platform calls the fact to the attention of Kansas women "that a Democratic House has passed by the necessary two-thirds majority" the constitutional amendment. However, not by two-thirds of the Democratic members. It never would have been passed if it had waited for a two-thirds Democratic support. It passed because nine-tenths of the Republicans voted for it in the Democratic House.

That was last January, and it is now near September, yet the amendment has got no further. The Kansas platform proceeds to "note with gratification the splendid efforts of the President to help the amendment through the Senate" (also Democratic). Splendid, but ineffectual. The Democratic Senate, controlled by the solid South, stands like a rock against enfranchisement of women, though this act of justice and common sense is being accepted all around the world.

The Kansas Democratic platform further "depreciates the ill advised efforts of a small group of women, concerned alone with self-exploitation, to insult and misrepresent the Administration" on suffrage. We don't know just who this obscure and darkly-worded passage "depreciates," but from the Washington headquarters of the National Women's Party this week we received a circular which, while not abusing the Administration or being ungrateful to the President for his aid, such as it has been, nevertheless tells the truth about the fight for women's enfranchisement in the present "Democratic Congress."

"On last Saturday morning," says the circular, "the Republicans of the Senate by caucusing on suffrage and unanimously agreeing 'to do everything in their power to bring up the suffrage amendment immediately after prohibition,' added one more evidence of their strong support of women's enfranchisement."

"Three-fourths of the Republicans in the Senate have been pledged to vote for the amendment since June," the National Woman's Party circular goes on to state, "thus almost equaling the 89 per cent Republican vote given in the House."

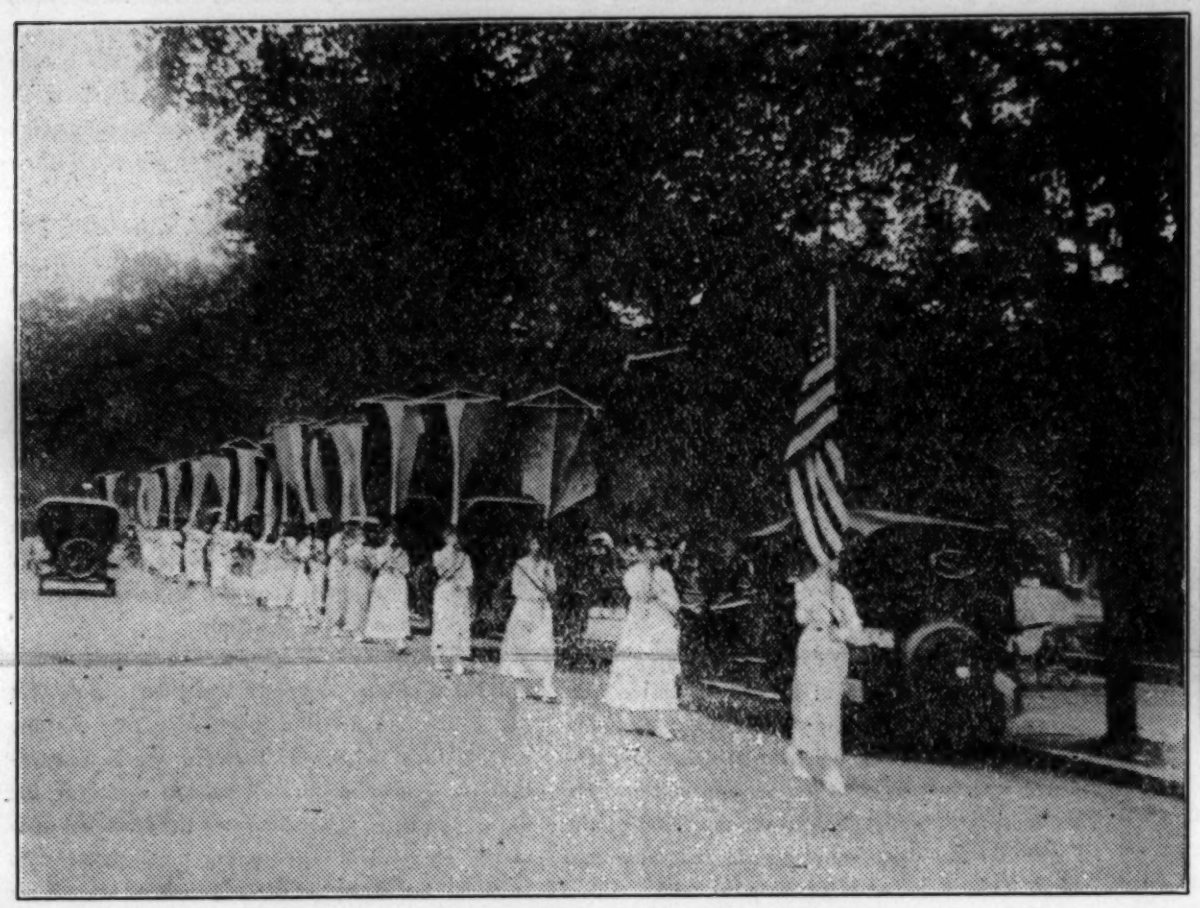
We don't know what sort of explanation the Kansas Democrats have to make of their party's alleged support of enfranchisement of women in "this Democratic Congress," when it took 89 per cent of the Republicans in the Democratic House to put the amendment through eight months ago, and the unanimous agreement of the Republicans of the Senate to bring the question up doesn't avail in a Democratic Senate even though the President has declared for it.

"The friends of suffrage in the Senate," the womens' circular says, "admit that if it is not acted on before the elections it will be difficult to get action after then." The Democratic Senate understands that very well.—*Topeka (Kansas) Capital, Aug. 30, 1918.*

President's Words Burned as Suf P

"How Long Must Women Wait for Liberty"

Demonstration Banner with Last Words of Inez Milholland



The Demonstration Procession on Pennsylvania Avenue

Mrs. Benton Mac he A
Rec rage

Miss Bertha Arnold, a Colorado Banner Bearer

AS a direct reply to President Wilson's further words on suffrage, given out on the day of the National Woman's Party demonstration on September 16, a slip of paper containing the President's message to the liberty-seeking women of the country was burned at Lafayette monument in Lafayette Park by the demonstrators.

Women from many states and the District of Columbia had come to Washington that day to demand once more immediate action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment. A permit for the meeting had long since been graciously presented to the Woman's Party; the President and the Senate had been informed that the demonstration would be held as usual at Lafayette monument; the court had realized its error in sentencing women for similar meetings in the past; the police were already gathering quietly and peacefully in the park to assist and not interfere in this meeting.

President Wilson had concluded to meet a delegation of Southern and Western Democratic women who were going to the White House to urge the President to push the vote for the amendment as a Democratic measure before it was too late. Perhaps the President who realized the significance of saying something on the very day of the Woman's Party Demonstration would also see the necessity of doing something before the Congressional campaign opens.

Latest Suffrage Promise c

"I am, as I think you know, heartily in sympathy and I shall continue to do so. I will do all I can to urg

Forty women were standing ready to march, waiting for the message of President Wilson and Thinking "Today, the chairman of the Rules Committee of the Senate stated that suffrage was not on the program for this session. Today, the chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee in the Senate announced that he would not call this committee together to consider taking a vote." Over and over it pounded into their brains.

AND then came the President's words, murmured from one to another as the scrap of paper drifted along, "I am, as I think you know, heartily in sympathy with you. I have endeavored to assist you in every way in my power and I shall continue to do so. I shall do all that I can to urge the passage of the amendment by an early vote."

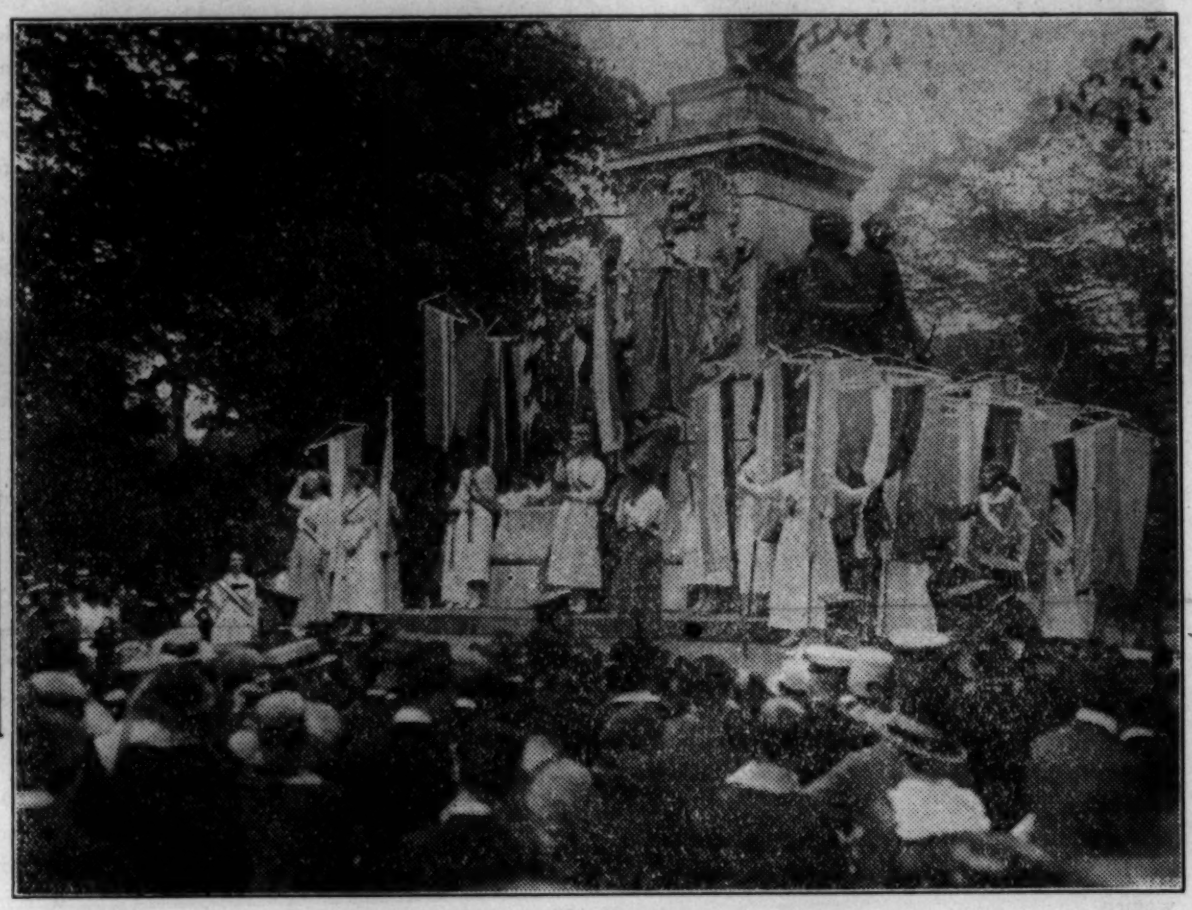
Again the President had failed to act, again he had neglected to use his power to end the suffrage blockade in the Senate.

The long line of women formed just outside the Woman's Party Headquarters. Mrs. Grace

Protest in Front of White House

"Mr. President, What Will You Do for Woman Suffrage"

Demonstration Banner Carried September 16



Washington Crowds Throw Money for Suffrage

he Administration
rage

ident of the United States

have endeavored to assist you in every way in my power, of the amendment by an early vote."—*Woodrow Wilson.*

Frost, wife of Lieutenant Frost, of Uniontown, Pa., carrying the American flag, led the procession. The familiar banners, "How long must women wait for liberty?" and "Mr. President, what will you do for woman suffrage?" carried by Miss Elizabeth Kalb, of Houston, Texas, and Miss Katherine Morey, of Brookline, Mass., followed, and then came the speakers and the bearers of the suffrage colors.

Silently the pageant slipped by—forty women determined to let the world know that only action for liberty is significant to women at this time. A crowd had gathered about the monument, women and girls returning home from their offices in government buildings streamed along the streets and joined the throng, men hastening in all directions stopped to listen, for now the pageant had reached the monument and banners were raised high about the figure of Lafayette and his compatriots.

The same police force that has formerly followed the order to arrest any and every woman who steps upon the Lafayette statue to speak for democracy, just as nimbly followed the new order to preserve order in the crowd. No one was to be allowed to interfere with this meeting; no mistakes were to be made this time.

BUT it would seem that the crowd itself had gathered in its repeated efforts to hear the interrupted speeches of these demonstrations, the significance of these meetings, for only applause greeted the demonstrators, and the police stood idly looking on and listening as Miss Bertha Arnold, of Colorado Springs, read the appeal to Lafayette written by Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Rear Admiral Wainwright.

"LAFAYETTE, here we are!

We, the women of the United States, denied the liberty which you helped to gain, and for which we have asked in vain for sixty years, turn to you to plead for us.

"Speak, Lafayette! dead these hundred years but still living in the hearts of the American people. Speak again to plead for us, condemned like the bronze woman at your feet, to a silent appeal. She offers you a sword. Will you not use the sword of the spirit, mightier far than the sword she holds out to you.

"Will you not ask the great leader of our democracy to look upon the failure of our beloved country to be in truth the place where everyone is free and equal and entitled to a share in the Government? Let that outstretched hand of yours pointing to the White House recall to him his words and promises, his trumpet call for all of us to see that the world is made safe for democracy.

"As our army now in France spoke to you there, saying, Here we are to help your country fight for liberty, will you not speak here and now for us, a little band with no army, no power but justice and right, no strength but in our Constitution and in the Declaration of Independence, and win a great victory again in this country by giving us the opportunity we ask to be heard through the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

"Lafayette, here we are!"

WHILE the crowd of men and women applauded and the police smiled and nodded, Miss Lucy Branham, of Baltimore, stepped forward to speak. Just at the foot of the statue stood Miss Julia Emory, of Baltimore, holding a flaming torch that flared and leaped as the speeches ran on.

"We want action," declared Miss Branham, and taking the torch, she held the futile words of the President's afternoon message in the flames and said as the ashes drifted away:

"The torch which I hold symbolizes the burning indignation of women who for a hundred years have been given words without action. In the spring our hopes were raised by words much like these from President Wilson, yet they were

Banner Bearers Leaving Lafayette Monument

permitted to be followed by a filibuster against our amendment on the part of Democratic Senate leaders.

"President Wilson still refuses any real support to the movement for the political freedom of women.

"This afternoon he again expresses interest in their freedom, but does not take the necessary steps to see that this freedom becomes an established fact. His expressions of interest, therefore, are merely empty words.

"Today, the chairman of the Rules Committee of the Senate, a spokesman for the Administration, stated that suffrage was not on the program for this session, and that the Senate was hoping to recess in a few days for the autumn election campaigns without taking up any other measure. Today, the chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee in the Senate, another spokesman for the Administration, announced that he would not even call the Suffrage Committee together to consider taking a vote. This session is nearing its close and the President and his party refuse to take any effective step toward the passage of the suffrage measure.

"We, therefore, take these empty words, spoken by President Wilson this afternoon, and consign them to the flames.

"This is a symbol of the indignation of American women at the treatment given by the President to their plea for democracy.

"We have protested to this Administration by banners; we have protested by speeches; we now protest by this symbolic act.

"As in the ancient fights for liberty the crusaders for freedom symbolized their protest against those responsible for injustice by consigning their hollow phrases to the flames, so we, on behalf of thousands of suffragists, in this same way today, protest against the action of the President and his party in delaying the liberation of American women.

"For five years, women have appealed to this President and his party for political freedom. The President has given words, and words, and words. Today, women receive more words. We announce to the President and the whole world today, by this act of ours, our determination that words shall not longer be the only reply given to American women—our determination that this same democracy for whose establishment abroad we are making the utmost sacrifice, shall also prevail at home."

AGAIN the applause broke forth among the listeners, and as Mrs. Jessie Hardy Mackaye, of Washington, stepped forward to speak, a man in the crowd handed her a twenty dollar bill for the Woman's Party. Others began passing up dollar bills and coins; the suffrage marshalls ran here and there collecting them as the crowd cheered and even the police entered into the fanciful idea of helping to make a Woman's Party demonstration a great success. Men in uniform applauded as Mrs. Mackaye spoke of the demand for democracy at home as well as in Europe.

"Against the two-fold attitude on the part of the Senate toward democracy, I protest with all the power of my being," she said. "The same Congress and the same Administration that are appropriating billions of dollars and enlisting the services of millions of men to establish democracy in Europe, is at the same time refusing to do so common a piece of justice as to vote to submit the woman suffrage amendment to the states."

Mrs. Bertha Moller, of Minneapolis, who was the other speaker of the afternoon, said:

"The burning of the words of the leader of the party in power this afternoon will flash to the women of the West, among whom are millions of voters, a picture of what the real record of the Administration has been on the question of democracy for American women."

"I have come from the middle west," she added, "where we have labored and struggled for years for freedom. We have held meetings and demonstrations, we have sent petitions to our Congressmen and Senators, and we have raised money, and given time. Now there is nothing more that we can do at home, and we have come to Washington where the next step must come in the cause of human freedom.

"The women of the West have given, at the bidding of their government, their sons and husbands in the cause of world democracy. They are now demanding that the words which have been applied to other nations, be applied to their own."

ACROSS the avenue the White House gleamed in the sun; the President's car drove up to the door and President Wilson stepped in. There was a moment's pause, and then the driver with much difficulty and somewhat belated diplomacy turned the car around on the narrow driveway so that the President would not make his exit through the generous looking gate just opposite the monument. "The President is a good listener," someone murmured. But few noticed the President. They were listening to the plea for democracy at home. They were cheering the women who have given so freely for democracy in other lands. They were pondering over the thought that some millions of voting women are waiting for democratic action from this Administration.

The procession started back to headquarters, the police cleared the walks and street for this dignified and beautiful march, the crowd went murmuring its way, and the President went his, while bystanders read aloud the passing banner, "Mr. President, what will you *do* for woman suffrage?"

Nina Allender on the Suffrage Demonstration

I WANT to tell you what a perfectly beautiful thing the demonstration was. When I came in sight of that wonderful pageant of color it was like coming home. It was one of the most beautiful of all that the Woman's Party has staged. The banners, the gowns, the granite background, the circle of the crowd, and then the trees—it was glorious.

It is not necessary for me to say anything about the meaning of it all. I am just commenting as an artist upon one aspect of it. Washington ought to be grateful for such a beautiful pageant.

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List of Contributions from Sept. 11, through September 17, 1918

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Mrs. Benton Mackaye	$ 1.00
Mrs. G. J. Cowan	1.00
Mrs. Richard Wainwright	10.00
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Muller	5.00
Mrs. Mary Ertz Will	10.00
Miss Florence E. Ranger	1.00
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Miss Cora E. Decker	1.00
Miss Mary Ware Allen	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth T. W. Schutt	10.00
Miss Nora B. Dunlap	5.00
Miss Elsa Ueland	25.00
Miss Hazel MacKaye	5.00
Collected	.75
Mrs. Robert G. Fuller	10.00
Miss Emily Glascock	25.00
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Mrs. Arthur L. Horner	5.00
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Mrs. Laura Brannin	1.00
Miss Emily Grace Kay	1.00
Colorado Branch	100.00
Miss Marion Usher	2.00
Mr. George W. Latimer	25.00
Miss Margaret Naumberg	5.00
Miss Bary	5.00
Mrs. Ida Lewis	1.00
Miss Maud Jamison	1.00
Total collected by National Headquarters	884.25
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	350,073.67
Total collected by Natoinal Headquarters through Sept. 17. 1918	$350,957.92

Contributions made to Colorado Headoquarters:

Mr. Lawrence C. Phipps	100.00
Mr. Frank L. Woodward	50.00
Mrs. W. H. Kistler	5.00
Mrs. Remsen McGinnis	5.00
Mrs. Florence Titus	1.00
Mrs. John Gower	.25
Mrs. John Callis	.25
Mrs. Mabel Wilson	.75
"A Friend"	20.00
Mrs. Myrta Morrison	30.00
Total collected by Branches	212.25
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	66,847.37
Total collected by Branches through Sept. 17, 1918	67,059.62
Grand Total	$418,017.54
Deduction: Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	3,662.50
Grand Net Total	$414,355.04

More Delay

THE Senate supporters of suffrage lost a vote when Senator Gallinger died, and we do not believe it would be safe to force the issue until New Hampshire chooses another senator, and not even then unless the new man is favorable to the amendment. The Senate is almost equally divided on the suffrage question, and the loss of a single vote might prove fatal to the hopes of the women. The action of the Republican senators in conference the other day in declaring for a vote and placing the responsibility upon the Democrats, will not give them any political prestige if a count of noses develops the fact that the amendment is doomed to defeat if put upon passage. Being the party in power, the Democrats are responsible to a certain extent for anything that happens in the Senate, but there is a split in both parties on suffrage, and the Republican conference, while urging a vote, did not advocate the passage of the amendment. We believe the question should be submitted to the states along with the prohibition amendment. The arguments in favor of suffrage are far stronger than those in favor of prohibition. If the doctrine of states' rights applies to one it applies to both, and the strict constructionists who are against the Susan B. Anthony amendment, after having voted to put the prohibition amendment over, are inconsistent in the highest degree. We do not want to see a vote taken in the Senate unless it is certain that the amendment will be submitted, for it would be folly to court defeat by insisting upon a vote that would wreck the hopes of all true friends of suffrage for the time being. The delay is exasperating, but it is better to be sure than sorry.—*Salt Lake City Tribune, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1918.*

Comments of the Press

A Hint to Borah

CONGRESS soon will take up again the question of the national suffrage amendment. The United States Senate will have the deciding voice. It can grant the women of this country complete suffrage simply by a change of one vote.

Some of those who oppose the amendment still hold, as did President Wilson, that it is a question for the states, but the President has repented and reformed. Senator Borah is said to be one of those who object for this reason.

In the approaching contest Senator Borah should repent and reform.—*Salt Lake City Tribune, Friday, Aug. 9, 1918.*

Our Prestige Demands National Suffrage

PRESIDENT Wilson sees clearly; much more clearly than those stubborn Senators opposed to the suffrage amendment. He believes that the defeat of the amendment will seriously injure the prestige of the United States as a champion of democracy among the nations. As long as we exclude women, we are, truth to tell, less a democracy than is Russia, which has enfranchised its women, many of whom are taking an active part in politics. So seriously is the President concerned that our effective service in the war be not hampered, that he has made personal appeals to Democratic Senators and even to Senator Baird, Republican, from New Jersey, to change their votes from "anti" to "pro." In his letter to Senator Baird he stated that the amendment "has come to seem to be a part of the international situation."

We are sending a most important mission to Russia. If the Senate fails to pass the resolution, that act will be a blow that will go far to nullify our efforts. Every profession, on our part, of democracy and of sympathy for the Russian revolution will be met by the challenge: "Why, if that is so, do you keep your women in bondage? How can you be sincere when your Senate denies your women the suffrage?" It would be a mighty weapon in the hands of the Bolsheviki.

As an act of common justice, as a recognition of the magnificent service of the women of America in the war, the amendment resolution should pass. But, beyond that, as a war measure it is a direct test of the patriotism of that so-far reactionary third of the Senate.—*San Antonio Express, August 19, 1918.*

In to Win

THE Suffragists are not going to throw up the sponge now; they are in the game to win. —*Bridgeport (Conn.) Press, August 21, 1918.*

Tribute from the President

THE militant suffragists certainly have reason to be proud of the fact that the language of President Wilson's present advocacy of equal suffrage bears a striking resemblance to the arguments on their banners for the carrying of which in front of the White House so many of them were arrested and imprisoned.—*Westerly (R. I.) Sun, August 22, 1918.*

Soldiers and Senators

By Katharine Fisher

THEY called on the soldiers of Canada to say what their will might be.

"Free men, defenders of freedom, shall women too be free?"

Black with the mire of the trenches were the sturdy hands that wrote,

But their ballots bore this mandate: "Give our women the vote."

To American army men in France they put the question straight:

"What's your idea of democracy, men of the Empire State?

Are American women people? Speak now, you who soon may die."

And the fighting men of the Empire State sent back the answer, "Aye."

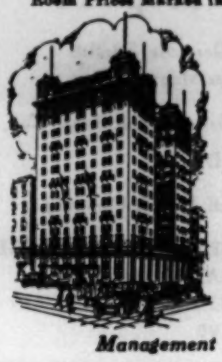
The senators lounged in their leather chairs, comfortable, clean, and sleek.

The wires of the world were listening to carry the word they should speak.

They made the American nation of less account than a state.

They taxed the women and took their sons. But they said, "Let suffrage wait."—*New York American.*

Room Prices Marked in Plain Figures in the Room



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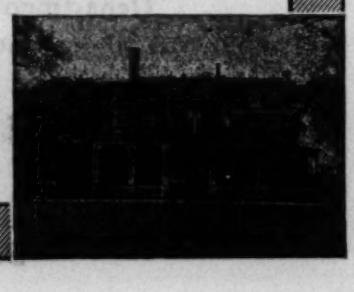

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Our Famous "Radmoor" Hosiery

—Is the BEST in quality and most serviceable you can buy.
—"Radmoor" is in a class by itself and cannot be equaled anywhere at the price. Sold exclusively by us in Washington.

—Women's Pure Silk "Radmoor" Hose, in black; full regular made; spliced heels; double soles and deep garter tops. Per pair ---------- $1.25

—"Radmoor" Hose, in colors, gray, fawn, mode, navy, dark navy, emerald, purple, rose, pink, cardinal, linen, pongee, Tuxedo brown, gold, leather brown, silver and sand. Par pair ---------- $1.50

—"Radmoor" Hose, in black and all the new colorings for this and the coming season; also evening shades; 128 colors and all insuring a match for any garment; full regular made; high spliced heels, double soles, mercerized lisle garter tops. Per pair ---------- $1.89

—"Radmoor" Lisle Hose, in black; full regular made; double soles and high spliced heels; garter tops; fine and elastic. Pair ---------- 75c

—Women's "Radmoor" Hose, in white and black; fine silk lisle; silk thread toes and heels; double soles; high spliced heels; garter tops. Per pair ---------- 65c

—Women's "Radmoor" Silk Lisle Hose, seamless feet, double soles and high spliced heels; wide garter hem; in black and white. Per pair, 35c; 3 pairs for ---------- $1.00

Kann's—Street Floor.